



Palais Royal

HOUSEKEEPERS should learn that Palais Royal Prices are least and that the entire basement floor is filled with Housefurnishings of every conceivable description.

\$2.24 for 12-piece Toilet Set, including large soap-dish, without the jar for only \$1.75. See illustration to left hand.

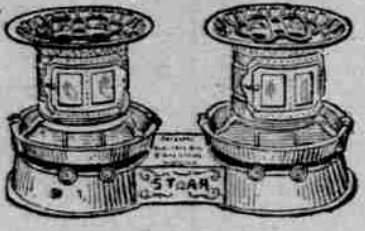
\$1.98 for 50-piece Tea Set, which is less than four sets a piece for an English China Set, decorated in assorted colors.



The 3c. Store

A 3c. store in the Palais Royal basement, where are the articles you'll find in the 5c. stores. Here are some:

Dust pans—pile plates—jelly cake pans—basting spoons—broilers—tin cups—bread tins—nutmeg graters—apple corers—funnels—scoops—ice suit and cake cutters—machine oilers—cake turners—bread graters—flour and pepper dredgers—spice canisters—wooden spoons—candle sticks—egg beaters—coast forks—tea strainers—spoon racks—soap racks—laundry tubs—wire tea pot tins—dish mops—laundry spoons—house traps—shak cleaners—hand scrubbers—loath picks—ironing wax—table paper—shoe blacking—“examaine”—“pearline”—shelf paper—garden tools—night lamps—saucers—water glasses—plates—cups and saucers, and 3 cents for choice of a hundred and one other articles.



Star Oil Stoves.

49c for the Single “Star,” with large tank and 4-inch wick. **98c.** for the double “Star,” as illustrated.

17c for 4-quart Preserving Kettles, porcelain lined.

5c for Mason's best patent Fruit Jars. Pints, quarts, half gallons, 5c for choice.

The 7c. Store

Seven cents at the Palais Royal buys the articles you find at the 10c. stores. Here are a few hints:

Ice picks—knife sharpeners—tea trays—dust brushes—feather dusters—whisk brooms—scrubbing brushes—shoe brushes—chopping bowls—50 feet clothes lines—lemon squeezers—knife boxes—rolling pins—hat racks—towel racks—four sleeves—tea and coffee canisters—saucers—pans—soup strainers—2 quart buckets—coffee pots—pot chairs—match safes—gas stoves—meat choppers—can openers—wash basins—wire potato mashers—broilers—bowls—mugs—cups and saucers—fancy plates—mirrors, and 7 cents for choice of many other articles.

Men's Corner.

In the corner, between the G-street and Eleventh-street entrances, is a men's furnishing store, at present dotted with the following less than usual prices:

19c for the usual 25c Gauze Shirts and Drawers, in all sizes.

13c pair for superior summer weight Half-Hose, in russets and black.

69c for the usual \$1 Negligee Shirts, each with two separate collars and reversible cuffs.

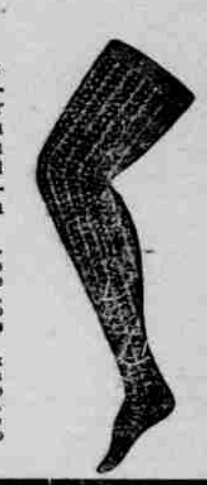
19c for the usual 25c Summer Suspenders, of feather weight web, with elastic ends.

A 13c Sale.

An importer's surplus of ladies' and children's Underwear and Stockings has been bought so that we can advertise a 13c Sale and yet include many garments worth 25 cents, a few worth even more.

13c For ladies' Swiss ribbed Vests and Pants—“the superior” type—fitted, in pink, blue, white and ecru. Also children's sizes in various styles.

13c For ladies' fast black and navy blue ribbed, and ribbed, Double soles and half-spliced heels. Also children's sizes, 4 to 10 for girls, 6 to 8 for boys.



To Bicyclists.

Ladies' and Men's High-grade Wheels, guaranteed for one year, reduced to \$35. Also special prices for best sundries:

Dixon's Graphite **3c**
Pants' guards, pair **2c**
Lock and chain **2c**
Trenton Cyclometers **69c**
Yankee lamps **\$1.19**
Banner lamps **\$1.98**
Damon lamps **49c**
Electric bells **25c**
Usual 25c bells **10c**

PALAIS ROYAL, A. LISNER, G & 11th Sts.

JUTE TRUST KNOCKED OUT

Grain and Fertilizer Sacks Relieved of Duties.

MATTING ON THE FREE LIST

The Democrats Make a Vigorous Fight in Behalf of the Western and Southern Farmers—Three Republicans and the Populists Assist—Wool Schedule Next.

The Democrats did some telling and effective work yesterday in the Senate. They won two or three victories which are significant from two or three points of view. These victories have been the direct result of exposing to the country from day to day the hollowiness of Republican protestations in favor of the farmers of the country, who have been shown to be protected against imports which never come and are taxed villainously on the necessities of life.

The most important of the successes of the Democrats yesterday was the blow that was struck at the jute trust, which Senator Perkins located at Bombay and Calcutta, but which Democrats demonstrated to be nearer home. The Democrats succeeded in striking from the bill the three paragraphs which imposed duties on plain fabrics made of jute, jute sacks, bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics for covering cotton. These paragraphs struck out, gave the farmer untaxed grain sacks and untaxed cotton bagging. The motion to strike out was made by Senator Pettus of Alabama. The vote resulted ayes 31; nays, 28. Mr. Mantle, Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Kyle, Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Butler voted with the Democrats.

Earlier in the debate matting was put on the free list by a vote of 25 to 22. This did not develop much opposition on the part of the Republicans.

The Senate, having done these things, is now face to face with the wool schedule, the debate on which will be commenced tomorrow morning.

Mr. Jones opened the discussion yesterday by a speech on table damask, after which the vote was taken on Mr. Allison's pending motion to strike out 12 cents per pound and insert 14, the result being ayes, 26; nays, 19.

Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, aroused the interest of Mr. Gray of Delaware. He did not fancy the 40 percent ad valorem duty authorized by the committee and he was even more opposed to Mr. Allison's proposition made yesterday to make it 45 percent. Mr. Gray read a detailed statement made by a yarn manufacturer, with an office in New York. He believed in free raw material, which, he said, would give manufacturers in this country a chance to employ a larger number of workmen.

Mr. Sewall of New Jersey inquired the name of the author of the letter.

“I cannot make it out,” answered Mr. Gray, who sent the paper to Mr. Sewall for his scrutiny.

“Just as I thought,” announced Mr. Sewall, “this name is Utah. He is a manufacturer on the other side.” Mr. Gray asked, “What other side?” to which Mr. Sewall replied, “Over in England. He is a foreigner.” “Well, I would just as soon credit his statement as an American manufacturer’s,” intimated Mr. Gray, and Mr. Sewall responded hotly that the com-

mittee's information was from an expert in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Allison's motion prevailed, and then the Senate proceeded to consider the duty on floor matting.

Mr. Vest uttered a protest to the rate of 4 cents per square yard on matting not exceeding in value 10 cents per yard, and 8 cents duty on all matting valued over 10 cents. Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that in addition to the specific duty, there was an ad valorem duty of 25 percent on all matting with cotton warp.

Mr. Jones explained that under the McKinley bill these goods were on the free list. This continued under the Wilson bill, and now it is proposed to tax matting fully 100 percent on their value. Mr. Allison said the Senate had reduced the Home duty from 8 cents to 4 cents on the lower grades. He admitted, in reply to the question propounded by Mr. Teller, that the lower grade matting was not manufactured.

Mr. Mantle said the protectionists had claimed to favor a tariff law to protect the agricultural interests of the country. There was a close connection between the Japanese and Chinese matting industry and the agricultural interests of the country. Mr. Mantle pointed out that Japan and China brought the matting to this country at the low rate only because they were enabled to carry back from this country a large shipment of floor.

He explained that unless the importation of matting was permitted this country could not induce the foreign countries mentioned to purchase this floor, which they took with them at little cost when on the return trip.

Mr. Jones brought up the linen schedule again, and created a discussion by reading letters reflecting upon the “sincerity” of Mr. Davis, who yesterday exhibited samples of linen purported to have been spun from Minnesota flax, which it was asserted was fully equal to the Irish product. Mr. Davis was absent from the Senate today, and Mr. Jones said he very much regretted it.

He said it was only just if an effort at fraud had been made to expose it. He read his letters from Belfast, Ireland, to the effect that the Minnesota flax shipped to that country was still in the warehouse, and none had ever been spun, much less woven. Some of it which was examined was found to be of an inferior quality. The samples, it was claimed, were what had been sent out as what might be made from the Minnesota flax.

Mr. Pettigrew accepted the challenge of the member from Arkansas and defended the flax exhibition made by the Senator from Minnesota. “I have seen a letter,” declared Mr. Pettigrew. “It stated that the flax sent from this country was fully equal to the Irish flax. It was just as fine and the threads much larger; also that the specimen was an excellent example of its quality, which was, no doubt, due to the virgin soil of Minnesota.”

Mr. Jones did not respond further, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a motion made by Mr. Vest to strike out the duty on matting. He wanted it on the free list. Apparently the Republicans were not anxious to retain the duty. Mr. Vest called for the ayes and nays, and for the second time during the discussion of the tariff bill in the Senate, the majority was successful. The vote resulted in 25 opposing the duty, and 22 in its favor. Thereupon, matting was placed on the free list.

An effort was made by Mr. Jones to have the Wilson rates substituted for the proposed duty on oldcloths for floors.

Mr. Jones claimed that the present proposed duty is fully 140 percent above the value of the oldcloths.

Mr. Vest made the announcement that he had discovered a new trust, the oilcloth trust. A new trust scheme was in vogue. It was a clearing house in which the various firms were interested. They received the profits pro rata. This clear-

ing house is said to be in Boston. Its president is of that city and its vice president is connected with a Dayton, Ohio, firm.

Mr. Pettigrew produced a little box of oldcloths samples. The fact that these articles are manufactured by four firms which participated in the profits was one of the reasons why the articles were protected, sarcastically said Mr. Pettigrew. The fact that the oldcloths were produced by a trust entitled to protection. Mr. Pettigrew charged that the duty was the result of a political deal. Outraged plundering duty was imposed on articles produced by a trust. It was shameful, but still it was known during the campaign that but one party supported the trusts and was supported by the trusts. It was the same party that had paid the expenses of every available man to go to the different States and cast a vote for the trusts.

Mr. White, of California, suggested to Mr. Pettigrew that the duty on oldcloths was a compensatory duty for services rendered.

“I admit that it is partly compensatory,” answered the Senator from South Dakota, “but I believe it is also just as much anticipatory. There is a future to be depended upon,” he concluded.

Mr. Jones, again presented his motion to strike out the pending paragraph and insert the Wilson rates. The ayes and nays were demanded by Mr. Pettigrew, resulting in the defeat of the motion by a vote of 27 to 22.

The committee amendments reducing the specific duty of 30 cents to 40 cents on shirts, collars and cuffs was agreed to.

There was a little contest over the adoption of the proposed duty on laces. Mr. White offered the present law as a substitute for the Senate paragraph. Mr. Jones, in the chair, declared the motion adopted on a viva voce vote. A count was asked by Mr. Allison. It was at a time when many Senators were at luncheon and only twenty Senators were found voting, ten in the affirmative and ten in the negative.

“Is there a quorum voting, Mr. President?” inquired Mr. Allison.

“I am informed that there is,” was Mr. Gray's response.

Mr. Allison then demanded a roll call, which revealed a curious result. The motion was again put by the chair and the motion adopted on a viva voce vote.

The committee's amendment reducing the specific duty on jute bags and sacks from 1-18 cents to 1 cent was agreed to, and Senator Pettus moved to strike out the paragraph in question (341) and also paragraph 342, relating to bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics, so as to leave them free of duty.

Senator White favored the motion, which, he said, was in the interest of the farmer. The free admission of sacks would be a great saving to the agriculturist, who would be compelled to pay the tax when he bought his fertilizer and when he purchased sacks in which to ship his grain. This view was concurred in by Senator Butler of North Carolina, who specified the estimate of the tax on North Carolina farmers to be \$36,000 a year for South Carolina, about \$15,000, and so on for various States.

Senator Jones of Arkansas made the statement that, before the reporting of this bill, bags used by farmers in Oregon were advanced from \$4.90 a hundred to \$7 a hundred.

“Another proof of the coming prosperity,” dryly remarked Mr. White.

Senator Butler showed that, as there was really no protection to the farmer or his products, the tax on grain and fertilizer sacks was a revenue duty pure and simple, which was an enormous direct tax on the farmers of the country, who alone of Americans are left to compete with the pauper labor of the world. “If the farmer can face free trade, why not the manufacturer?”

Mr. Perkins said that Mr. Butler's argument was specious. Three years ago

per cent ad valorem instead of 55 percent, on handkerchiefs of flax, hemp, etc. The motion failed.

Under the head of woven fabrics of flax, hemp, etc., not specifically mentioned, Mr. Allison proposed to reduce the tariff from 3 cents to 2-3-4, from 7 cents to 6 and from 10 cents to 9 cents on three particular grades.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to permit existing rates to remain—35 percent ad valorem. Lost.

A motion of Mr. Mifs to make it 50 percent ad valorem was also lost.

A motion of Mr. Jones to insert 35 instead of 45 percent ad valorem on all manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie or other vegetable fiber was lost.

This closed the discussion for the day.

Mr. Morgan asked that additional copies of the report of the Committee on the Nicaragua Canal be printed.

Mr. Mantle called up and had passed the bill appropriating \$300,000 for a public building at Butte City, Mont.

Mr. Allison presented several memorials on the Immigration laws.

The Senate then went into executive session, which was brief, and soon thereafter adjourned.

JAPAN'S MINISTER ANGRY

Incensed Over Secretary Sherman's Remarks About Hawaii.

His Intimation That Japan Has Designs on the Islands Roundly Resented at the Legation.

The Japanese minister is incensed by an authoritative statement given to the press by Secretary Sherman, explaining, while he continued to oppose the annexation of foreign territory by the United States, he had come to favor the Hawaiian treaty “on account of the claim of Japan to these islands.” This is taken as a studied affront to Japan, as gratitudes as it is unfounded, and it is believed that government will promptly resent the implication.

It is contended at the Japanese legation that the United States has had ample assurances from Japan that the Japanese government had no designs against the autonomy of Hawaii, although the integrity of its treaty rights with the island must be preserved. In fact, Mr. Sherman, it is claimed, had been specifically informed that Japan recognized the fact that the United States was nearly 2,000 miles closer to the Hawaiian Islands than the nearest Japanese territory, and that its paramount political interest in the islands was distinctly recognized.

The attitude of Japan to the United States was so notably amicable that Secretary Sherman's unfriendly intimation was considered most unjust, and unless retraction was forthcoming Japan would know how to meet the desire of American manufacturers and shippers for such special privileges as have already been accorded. In diplomatic circles Secretary Sherman's unguarded mentioning of Japan as a power sufficiently to be feared as to cause him to reverse his whole foreign policy is declared to be most unfortunate and calculated to disrupt the long-standing amicable relations between the Yankees of the East and West.

It is believed that a retraction will be promptly made in view of the fact that the full report on the Hawaiian treaty, which the President sent to the Senate Wednesday and which was extensively drawn by Secretary Sherman and signed by him, made no reference whatever to Japan.

BOOKS TO BE EXAMINED.

National Life Maturity Company's Affairs to Be Investigated.

Judge Cox yesterday appointed an expert accountant to go over the books of the National Life Maturity Insurance Company, now in the hands of a receiver, upon motion of Attorney Henry F. Woodard and E. L. Reinhold, stockholders in the company, who suspect fraud upon the part of the officers.

The stockholders allege that about six months ago the accounts of the company showed a large balance, but when it passed into the hands of a receiver, on March 12 last, there was a deficiency.

In the order James Payne was named as the expert accountant to be engaged at an expense of not over \$500, to be paid out of the funds of the company.

The National Life Maturity went into insolvency upon the petition of Mr. Frank Hume and others. Mr. Job Barnard was appointed receiver. He made his report in due order, showing the assets to be \$129,273.30, and the liabilities, \$334,319.63, a deficiency of over \$200,000.

Then it was that the stockholders decided to ask for the appointment of an accountant. The order directs that the receiver and accountant go over the books of the company and report upon the following questions:

What were the total receipts from certificate policy holders from the emanation of that branch of the defendant's business to the passing of the same into the hands of the receiver, and what disposition was made of said funds?

What amount of money, if any, credited to the Loan and Investment fund was used in the payment of death losses to insurance policy holders, and when and to whom were said payments made?

What amount of money was paid in by certificate-holders who withdrew within two years and forfeited amount paid by them?

What was done with such forfeited sums?

Was their annual expense account chargeable to the loan and investment fund in excess of 5 cents of state of certificates issued? If so, how much?

Did the books of the company agree with the statement issued June 30, 1895, by the association? If not, wherein was the disagreement?

Show the list of loans lost or partially lost to the company through inadequate securities and the data and entries on books or minutes of the company upon which said loans were predicated.

What amount of money, as shown by the company's books, was on deposit to the company's credit in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, upon June 30, 1895?

Government Printers' Excursion.

On Monday the members of the Government Printing Office Council, National Union, and their friends go to Marshall Hall for an all-day excursion. The committee of entertainment has arranged a most interesting program of fancy dancing, trick bicycle riding, comic and descriptive songs, recitations and a great many other new and novel features, making altogether one of the most pleasing excursions that has ever been given at a downtown river resort. Mr. William Kirkland, chairman of the committee, promises that nothing has been omitted that could add to the entertainment of the guests. The committee of arrangements, of which Mr. F. C. Roberts is chairman, has every detail arranged. There will not be a dull moment in the day, something to amuse the guests going on all the time. The excursion leaves at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. From the numbers of tickets sold a large crowd will be expected to bring a rare opportunity to spend a whole day of pleasure in the cool shade on the river shore.

The successful millinery dept.

—forgets onward and onward each day, eclipsing the record by its predecessor. It shall continue growing so long as we continue to do the business as we have been doing it, giving you the privilege of credit. These remarkable values are yours tomorrow.

Ladies' rough and ready Straw English Walking Hats will go for a day at—

33 cents each.

Ladies' rough and ready Straw Short Back Sailors, in white and colors, to go for a day at—

16 cents each.

Your choice of such flowers as lilies of the valley, clover, with foliage, and field flowers for children's hats, will go for a day at—

17 cents bunch.

Jack and pink Roses, with foliage, will go for a day at the very low price of—

7 1/2 cents bunch.

3 1/2 and 4-inch moire Ribbon, taffetas and fancy silks, plain and fancy lace edges, worth double, will go for a day at—

1 1/2 cents yard.

Balance of the 5c Vests will go Monday in a hurry.

The 19c vests for 5 1/2 cents created a sensation here today. The 10,000 pairs have dwindled down to less than half and these will go Monday in a hurry. There are vests offered about town for 6c, 7c and 10c, but there are no such vests as these sold for less than 19c anywhere, because they cannot be bought to sell for less at a profit. We can't get more that we know of.

Balance of the 9c hose will go on sale Monday.

The new hosiery department has instantly jumped into popular favor. We shall not take even as long as a month to build up that hosiery business which we told you we expected—that you like our way of doing business—giving you the privilege of credit when you want it. It's a novelty indeed to buy hosiery on credit.

These hose at 9c are Hermsdorf fast black and tan, plain and drop-stitch, and have double soles and heels.

Half price for ladies' all-wool suits

Every single all-wool suit in the house goes under the reduction knife—you get the unrestricted choice for half price. We shall run no risk of carrying them over to next season, not even until fall, for we want to begin with cleared racks—with brand new stocks. That's Hecht's way!

Any \$10 suit you may have for \$4.50.
Any \$12 or \$15 suit you may have for \$6.50.
Any \$18 or \$20 suit you may have for \$8.50.
Any \$25 or \$30 suit you may have for \$12.50.

Last of the 43c wrappers.

Come for them Monday or you will miss one of the grandest wrapper opportunities of your life to buy a splendidly made Merrimac percale wrapper, tastefully trimmed, which is worth no less than a dollar, for 43 cents. The hundreds that are here will not be here Monday night when the doors close.

Crash, duck and linen suits and skirts.

We have made some wonderful purchases in ladies' summer suits and skirts, and tomorrow morning you will find them spread out on the second floor for easy choosing. The extremely cool weather so far this season has hindered the sale with the wholesalers, and prices are demoralized. You get the benefit of all the advantageous buying we have been doing—and the privilege of credit.

Ladies' crash, duck and pure grass linen skirts, well made, with wide hem and generously full—to go for

99 cents each.

Lot of ladies' linen-colored duck skirts—made with deep hems, and well made, too—to go for

59 cents each.

Lot of ladies' linen-colored duck and crash suits, which are worth no less than \$3.50 on sale tomorrow for

\$1.98 each.

Lot of ladies' cotton and blazer crash and grass linen suits, handsomely embellished and trimmed with colored duck and pique—values such as are being offered for \$5.50 about town—here at

\$3.98 each.

Hecht's Company

515 SEVENTH ST.

HIGHWAY EXTENSION ACT

Judge Cox Ratifies the Jury of Appraisers' Verdict.

DISTRICT COURT ANNULLED

Compensation Fixed for Landowners Through Whose Property the Proposed Streets Are to Pass—Provisions of the Act—Mr. Worthington Withdraws From the Cases.

Judge Cox yesterday issued an order, in obedience to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the constitutionality of the highway extension act, the mandate of the court of appeals, in pursuance of the decision, ratifying in part the report of the jury of appraisers and annulling the order of the District court dated June 1, 1896.

The order relates to case 419, Denison & Leighton's subdivision of Mount Pleasant and Pleasant Plains, the first of the street extension cases tried in the District court under the provisions of the highway act. It confirms the appraisement in the case of lots 122, 123, 124, 125, 126 and 127, Columbia road; 86, 87, 89, 90, 113, 121 and 122, Kenesaw avenue, and 102, 65 and 58, providing for the condemnation of a permanent right of way for the public over these lots taken for a street, as indicated in the plat filed with the petition in the case.

As compensation for the land condemned the owners are awarded damages as follows:

Columbia Road—Lot 122, \$6,872.32; lot 123, \$11,613.50; lot 124, \$2,500; lot 125, \$2,300; lot 126, \$2,208.50; lot 127, \$12,594; lot 26, \$6,269.68; lot 29, \$4,125.05; lot 113, \$4,575.68; lot 60, \$3,192.35.

Kenesaw Avenue—Lot 121, \$17,775; lot 122, \$14,548.88; lot 102, \$20,701.25; lot 65, \$13,693.60; lot 68, \$8,074.62.

For damages by reason of the abandonment of a previously existing highway, damages as follows are allowed:

Lot 50, \$3,201.75; lot 53, \$608.85; lot 47, \$3,144.69; lot 72, \$600.

In respect to all other lots and parts of lots, in the verdict of the jury, the order further reads: “The verdict is set aside and a new trial granted.”

The highway extension act, which is concerned in this order, as passed provides that a map should be made of all

street extensions and that a board of appraisers should determine the value of the lands condemned as right of way, and also the amount which the remaining property had appreciated, if at all, by reason of the improvements.

The property owners should then, the act further provides, receive compensation on the one hand, and be assessed the amount of the rise in value of their lands on the other.

The board of appraisers, it will be remembered, acting under the instructions of this law, made such an appraisement in the case of the subdivision, known as the Denison and Leighton subdivision, of Mount Pleasant, to which appraisement to the Commissioners and the lot owners objected, such being brought before Judge Cox.

Judge Cox decided that the law, at least in part, was unconstitutional, in which he was sustained by the District court of appeals.

Both parties to the suit, however, appealed from this decision to the United States Supreme Court, which affirmed the constitutionality of the act.

An order similar to the one above it is expected will soon be signed in case 453, Ingleside subdivision, the second case tried, and in which the verdict of the jury of appraisers was also reversed, both cases going to the United States Supreme Court, where the act was held last month to be constitutional as it laid in every respect.

Mr. A. S. Worthington, who was specially retained by the District in these cases, announced yesterday that owing to the failure to provide compensation for him he will withdraw from all further connection with the cases.

The Catholic Club Excursion.

Every detail toward making the first annual excursion of the Catholic Club, Tuesday, June 29, a grand success is being carefully looked after by the committee in charge—Messrs. M. A. Keane, B. A. Lehman, T. F. Kennedy, T. J. Keedy and J. H. Fitzpatrick. What will prove to be quite an attraction is the road race from the club to beautiful River View by the allowance of two entries from each club in the city—namely, the C. C. and the L. V. The grand success of this complimentary excursion on May 27 will undoubtedly be repeated. On that occasion they carried 1,500 friends.

The Rocky Mountain West has produced \$2,100,000,000 in gold, and its development has only just commenced. From 1861 to 1895 it did its part to preserve the Union by furnishing during that time \$220,000,000 in gold, which enabled our government to buy the foreign munition of war during that critical period of our country's history. The present development of the gold mining interests of the West is what is going to help this country out of the rut of depression, into which it has dropped, and is destined to bring about a more rapid and less tariff bill. The wave of prosperity is coming from the development of our gold mines.